

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

The New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

THE WEATHER
Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair, much colder; probably weathering gales to-night.
Full Report on Last Page

Vol. LXXXII No. 27,778

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1922

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York
THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Harding Sets U. S. Budget At 3 Billions

Estimates Made for 1924 600 Millions Less Than Expenditures of This Year, Message Shows Surplus Estimated At \$180,969,125

Army and Navy Strength to Remain at Present Level; Air Funds Cut

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Appropriations aggregating \$3,078,940,331 for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next were proposed today to Congress by President Harding in the second annual Federal budget. This is exclusive of the postal service and compares with actual appropriations for this fiscal year totaling \$3,274,238,690.

Government expenditures for the coming fiscal year, also exclusive of the postal service, were estimated at \$3,180,843,234, as compared with an estimate of \$3,703,801,671 for this fiscal year and an actual outlay of \$3,705,302,499 for the fiscal year ended last June 30.

The total Federal revenue for 1924 was reckoned at \$3,361,812,359, or an excess of \$180,969,125 over projected expenditures. The estimated revenue for this fiscal year was \$3,429,662,959, or \$278,818,712 less than the expected outlay.

Mr. Harding called attention to the fact that two-thirds of the total appropriation was on the account of practically all charges, such as the public debt, national defense, pensions, World War allowances and Federal aid. There was left, he said, only about \$1,000,000,000 in charges subject to appropriation control and which, he added, the retention of the majority of the government had been directed.

While expressing the opinion that some further reduction undoubtedly would result from a reorganization of government establishments on a more scientific basis, the President said that the reduction of expenditures in the year to come.

Taking up the question of Federal aid, the Executive declared that this was a rapidly broadening field of expenditure and that there was a question as to whether the government should participate in it. He added that it did not pertain to the formal functions or operations of the business of government.

These extraneous activities," he continued, "have been from last year's enacted pursuant to popular demand, and I take this occasion to refer to them for the purpose of showing that the taxation which necessarily results in providing funds to meet them is a necessary incident to the fulfillment of the public debt.

Caution Against Excess Aids
"In the efforts which have been directed to reducing public expenditures I have been much concerned in apparent increasing state, county and municipal indebtedness, and I am fearful that this condition may be in part attributable to the expenditures made by the government pursuant to its Federal aid laws, as many of these state laws require state contributions as a prerequisite to the extension of the Federal aid."

The summary of the budget for 1924 as given to Congress shows an estimated excess of receipts over expenditures next year of \$180,969,125, as compared with an estimated deficit of \$278,818,712 for this fiscal year. The President said, however, that he was hopeful that the estimated deficit for 1923 could be reduced in the remaining seven months and that the close of the year next June 30 would show a balanced account.

Estimated expenditures of \$3,180,843,234 for 1924, which are exclusive of the postal service, compare with estimated appropriations of \$3,078,940,331 for the same period. Mr. Harding explained that the expenditures would represent actual outlay, with the withdrawal from the Treasury, including some on account of appropriations in previous years.

Another deficit in postal operations was forecast for this year, but Mr. Harding said it was estimated that through proper readjustments there would be a surplus of postal revenues over expenditures in 1924 amounting to \$60,000,000.

Estimated postal costs would be \$250,000,000, or an estimated deficiency of \$31,500,000, as compared with an actual deficiency in the fiscal year of \$64,346,234. The 1924 year given at \$58,455,151.

The President told Congress that an appropriation of \$256,552,887 recommended for a regular force of 12,000 officers for the regular force of 12,000 officers.

Bonar Law Majority Cut By Liberal Alignment

Lord George Men Join Asquith Forces; Is First of Three Divisions Scheduled

From The Tribune's European Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Bonar Law government's majority of 60 to 61 in the House of Commons on the Liberal amendment to the King's address against the act safeguarding industries and other protective measures. The significance of the vote was in the fact that the Liberal party, the first time that the Lloyd George Liberals have lined up with the Asquith Liberals and the Laborites in an opposition lobby against the government.

This is the first of three divisions scheduled for the week in which great interest is being taken to see to which side of the fence the Lloyd George Liberals are leaning. The vote was a surprise, as it was expected that the Liberal party would be divided.

Tonight's vote is bound to give strong impetus to the movement now on foot looking to the formation of a Liberal party. Lord George's move on the Liberal side, and there were cries directed toward the government of "Resignation!"

Is Germany Arming for War? French Say Yes; Only Mentally Preparing, Is Verdict of Others

Berlin Saloon Men Break Up Dry Parade

By Wireless to The Tribune
Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.
BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Attacking in mass formation, the saloon-keepers of this city today broke up the prohibitionist parade that started according to schedule. As the Teutonic followers of "Pussy-foot" Johnson came up the street toward the hall where they intended to meet they were met head-on by the hosts of John Barleycorn. The drys never got to their meeting hall. There were no casualties in the fracas that followed, but the saloonkeepers achieved their object. The prohibitionists were dispersed.

Former Find Police Force Being Held as Nucleus for Ready Formation of New Army of Revenge

No Proof, Opposite View
Thinks 1914 Empire Dead and Reports of Plottings Merely Its Last Gasp

Is Germany arming for a new war? That is the big question raised by Clemenceau on his American tour. In an effort to get an approximate answer The Tribune instructed its correspondents in the capitals of Europe to sound out official opinion.

What they found will be told in a series of articles in The Tribune, of which the following is the first:
By Joseph Shaplen
Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Is Germany preparing for a new war? I addressed this question to a number of the high Allied military representatives here who have supervision of the military clauses of the Versailles treaty. The question as to whether Germany is observing the provisions of part 5 of the treaty—the military, naval and air clause—and if not whether it indicates she is preparing for another conflict, evokes two points of view which may be styled roughly the French and the non-French.

The French opinion is: Germany has not carried out the disarmament provisions of the treaty. She has not dismantled and is now maintaining an army larger than she is permitted under the provisions. Her army of 100,000, with a police force of 150,000, constitutes the nucleus of a much larger military force, which, under the present mode of organization, may be speedily and efficiently extended.

French authorities contend the German police force contains at least 5,000 former army officers and thousands of former non-commissioned officers. It is organized, the French say, into military units, each of which is the nucleus for a larger body, capable of being brought into existence on short notice. It is, therefore, a military organization undergoing military training at all times.

Resembling Standing Army
The army, the French further insist, is not being used to maintain internal order, but is being kept in barracks as a regular standing army would be, and its members enlisted for twelve-year periods.

Like the police force, the army is composed almost exclusively of former officers and non-commissioned officers, organized into units, which are capable of rapid expansion, for which a complete and definite scheme has been evolved by the staff.

Concerning armaments, the French say that while all the larger weapons necessary to modern warfare have been destroyed, the German army has been able to maintain its armaments, and that it is now producing military supplies for an army of 150,000 industrial workers, in a comparatively short time, could be started on producing munitions. There are thousands of machine guns left in the country, as well as scores of thousands of rifles, but these the French consider a negligible quantity so far as carrying on a big foreign war is concerned.

Hatred for France Mounts
Lastly, the French point out that while three years ago the sentiment of the people for the French was one of love, it is now one of bitter hatred, which will some day find expression in another onslaught on France.

The non-French viewpoint, maintained with equal force by the American military authorities, answers the question of whether Germany is preparing for another war. "Mentally, yes; actually, no," they say. That while there is not the slightest evidence of actual military preparations, there is a growing feeling of resentment against France, backed by the hope that some day Germany will be able to throw off the burdens which now weigh her down.

The French view of an indefinitely extended German army and police force is dismissed with the belief the organization exists only on paper and cannot be taken seriously. Generally, the non-French officers maintain Germany's position would not permit her to carry on a modern war. Not only is she completely disarmed, so far as the heavy engines of war are concerned, but she cannot arm for such a war unless the rest of the world goes totally blind. It is one thing, these experts argue, to have a paper army reposing in pigeon holes in the War Ministry's archives, but quite another to produce such an army, fully equipped for victory, to the field of battle.

Thus far there is no evidence of the enlisted men of the regular army being passed to the reserve, in an effort to create a large reserve force, and while it is true most Germans have been disarmed, they own weapons.

House directs Judiciary Committee to send for all persons and papers needed in its investigation of impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty.

Secretary Hughes in opening the six-power conference of Central American states expresses hope a basis may be laid for a lasting peace.

Attorney General Daugherty holds that United States has no authority to deal with Ku-Klux Klan, jurisdiction resting with states.

Expenditure of \$8,000,000 for improvement and maintenance of waterway projects in New York Harbor and vicinity are recommended in the army engineers' report to Congress. The total for the nation is \$71,515,410.

Domestic

State begins searching investigation of charges against J. S. Silber, cost accountant, that he used Sing Sing prison as a "hotel."

Four students burned to death in fire at Colby College, Waterville, Me.

Stock prices lower; sterling at 4.54, highest point in more than three years.

Reports from reserve banks in various sections show continued business improvement.

Cotton and wheat prices lower.

Liberals Bar Lame Ducks In Congress

Demand Constitution Be Amended to End Hold-Over Sessions and Wipe Out Electoral College

Election Held to Justify Filibuster
Would Keep Repudiated Legislators From Voting on Big Issues, Says Norris

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Two mild, yet nevertheless "liberalizing" amendments to the Federal Constitution will be submitted at this session, leaders of the radical Progressive block declared today. One eliminates the lame duck vote. It provides that a Congress shall meet the month following its election, instead of the old Congress holding over for an entire short session, as at present.

The other is the proposal to eliminate the necessity for electors in Presidential elections, preserving the present state unit system, but having the people vote directly for the President and Vice-President. Then the Secretary of State for New York, for instance, could certify to Washington for whatever candidate carried the state.

The radical bloc, despite the opposition of most of its members to the anti-filibuster bill, so far has not organized a filibuster to fight it, though a readiness to organize one is very generally expressed.

Holds Filibuster Justified
"I would willingly join in an organized filibuster against the ship subsidy bill," said Senator George W. Norris today. "It fits right in with our plan to have the convening of a Congress moved up to avoid lame duck Congresses."

"Every one concedes that the next Congress would defeat the ship subsidy bill. That to me is a perfect justification for filibustering against the present Congress. If it should pass at the present session it will be by votes of men who have been repudiated by the people at the polls."

It was Senator Norris's committee, the committee on agriculture, that the resolution of Senator Caraway, which would abolish Senate ratification of the election of Senators defeated at the recent election from voting on other than routine matters, was referred. Senator Norris made it clear to-day that he did not favor the Caraway resolution, but pointed out that it gave the committee a splendid opportunity to push his constitutional amendment making the time of the convening of a Congress close to the time of its election.

Coases To Be Humorous
"The reference of the Caraway resolution to the committee on agriculture has been a joke," said Senator Norris, "but the fact accomplished is not humorous at all. We now have jurisdiction of this question by a formal action of the Senate."

The committee will meet to-morrow and, it is expected, formally will report the text of a constitutional amendment ending lame duck Congresses for all time to come. No opposition to the constitutional amendment have been evidenced, said Senator Norris today in discussing the committee meeting scheduled for to-morrow. On the contrary, there is widespread approval of it, and the Senator is confident also that it will be ratified rapidly by the necessary three-fourths vote.

The only opposition to the other constitutional amendment—that abolishing the Electoral College—will come from those who want to go further, said Senator Norris. There is a constitutional sentiment among the progressives for abolishing state lines and having a direct vote in the country at large for President.

Permit Short Ballots
"I am not now discussing the merits of that proposition. I am merely determined to fight for something which I know is a good thing, and get quickly. No one has ever given me a reason for opposing my plan. All it would do would be to eliminate useless machinery. It would permit short ballots instead of long ones."

"Under my plan the people of New York would vote for Hiram Johnson, we will say, for President, instead of for those forty-five electors. Then if Hiram Johnson got a majority of the vote cast in New York State, the proper authorities would certify to that and forty-five electoral votes would be counted for Johnson without any silly red tape of forty-five unimportant gentlemen meeting in a room and solemnly casting their ballots for Johnson."

Guatemala Martial Law Ends
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Constitutional rights have been restored and martial law ended in Guatemala, according to official advice received. Minister Latour of his government.

Wilson, Gaining Health, Again Turns to Politics

Former President Maintains Correspondence With Old Friends and Admirers

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Former President Woodrow Wilson is steadily improving physically, according to his intimates. He is said to be taking walks in the vicinity of his home daily, and otherwise showing many signs of improvement.

Mr. Wilson is manifesting more and more interest in political developments. He is in correspondence with his old admirers in different sections of the country, some of whom still cherish the hope that he will "come back" and will be a factor in the 1924 campaign.

Earthquake Rocks Mexico
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Irish State Comes Into Being To-day

King to Sign Constitution and Cosgrave Will Be Elected First President After Age-Old Fight

Rebel Coup Feared As Dail Adjourns
Government Sure of Quorum, Though Some Members May Balk at Oath

By Arthur S. Draper
Special Cable to The Tribune
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LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Irish Free State—the ideal of Arthur Griffith and the majority of his countrymen—comes into being to-morrow, when the King gives his royal assent to the Irish Constitution. The bill passed the final reading in the House of Lords to-day.

Just a year ago there was great rejoicing on both sides of the Irish Sea over the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which men persons regarded as the climax to the century-long struggle for Irish independence; but during the last twelve months civil wars have raged in Ireland with almost as great intensity, bitterness and hatred as characterized those fought between the Irish and British two years before.

Many Rumors in Dublin
William Cosgrave, who will be elected President, is not likely to boast that he has the "murder gang by the throat" as did Lloyd George in an unfortunate moment two years ago.

After a brief session to-day the Dail adjourned unexpectedly until Wednesday. Dublin to-night is full of rumors of an impending republican coup, and the adjournment may indicate fear on the government's part of serious disorder to-morrow. Special precautions were taken at to-day's meeting of the Dail, the public galleries being closed.

With the responsible heads of the country, the Dail is surrounded by barbed wire, and the galleries are closed. The republican movement issuing constant threats of reprisals, the best that can be said for Ireland to-day is that the government is prepared to meet the situation with a firm hand.

The first business under the new order will be the appointment by Cosgrave of the ministers who will form his Cabinet, and it is expected that he will select for these places his present associates. Within a short time the Senate will be elected, and the new members of the government will be sworn in.

Naturally republican members, and possibly some others, will balk at taking the oath, but the government feels certain of securing a quorum.

Unfortunately for Cosgrave, his immediate task is suppression of the republicans, who are not nearly as powerful as they were three months ago. The republicans are sufficiently powerful to block most of the government's program for the development of Ireland. The policy of stern repression adopted by Cosgrave and enforced by Mulcahy has been partly successful, but the republicans are still a force to be reckoned with.

Through imprisonment, shootings in the field and executions the republicans have lost many of their strongest leaders, and they are not nearly as powerful as they were three months ago. The republicans are sufficiently powerful to block most of the government's program for the development of Ireland.

At one stage during the last year negotiations between the late Michael Collins and Premier Craig, of Ulster, took on an encouraging appearance, but since then the north and south of Ireland have engaged in a bitter struggle, and to-day the greatest optimism can see but little hope of union between them. On the other hand, there is a reasonable prospect that the two groups will leave each other alone, and that the boundary difference between them will be settled amicably.

So far as England is concerned, the Cosgrave government offers no cause for complaint.

LONDON, Dec. 4. (By The Associated Press).—The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking on the third and final reading of the Irish constitution bill to-day, said that, although he considered the bill very unsatisfactory, he was nevertheless filled with the greatest anxiety for the people, yet any attempt to modify its provisions would be wholly futile.

Viscount Haldane, who defended the bill, said it would mean the settlement of a bloody war in which Great Britain had been engaged against Ireland. There had been no alternative.

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British War Fleet Will Protect Freedom of Straits

Turkey "Trifles," Curzon Charges; Challenges Ismet to Quit Enigmatic Position and State Views

Moslems Mute as Soviet Head Acts
Hint of Attack on English at Chanak Seen in Retort by Tchitcherine

By Wilbur Forrest
Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.
LAUSANNE, Dec. 4.—The fierce conflict that developed between Great Britain and Russia over the question of the Dardanelles at to-day's session of the Lausanne conference led Marquis Curzon, British Foreign Minister and Allied spokesman, to remind the Russians and Turks that Allied ships and men—meaning predominantly British ships and men—are now in position in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and thus constitute a "very definite factor in the situation."

Marquis Curzon, in the heated course of the discussion, also charged the Turks with "trifling" in this vasty important matter, and delivered a spontaneous challenge to Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, to emerge from the enigmatic position which the little man from Angora consistently tried to occupy to-day.

The upshot of the proceeding was that Curzon forced a postponement of the whole Straits discussion until the Turks come out and declare themselves—which they resolutely refused to do to-day. Officially the postponement is until Wednesday. To-night the ranks of the Allies appear badly shaken, and Curzon, Balfour and Clemenceau, following a private conference, have given new instructions.

Russians Cause of Crisis
The Russians, of course, were the ones who brought matters to this hectic pass. Tchitcherine presented their claims for the closing of the Straits to all warships and the security of the Black Sea, and precisely as he predicted he would, and the Turks sat in the background, "observers," precisely as foretold in these dispatches yesterday.

Tchitcherine outlined the Russian position demanding first of all that permanent liberty for commercial traffic must be assured. Maintenance of peace in the Black Sea and security along a short coast were the security of the Black Sea, and precisely as he predicted he would, and the Turks sat in the background, "observers," precisely as foretold in these dispatches yesterday.

The Bulgarian delegation backed up Russian position, and asked, furthermore, that a permanent commission that may be established to control the Straits. He was just about to deny any Russian aspirations to Constantinople. He said, however, Russia had no idea of consenting to any arrangement whereby her own security would be menaced and referred to the Allies of the Allies of Sebastopol, Batum, Odessa, Kherson, and to the Allies' ability later, thanks to their passage of the Straits, to attack the Turkish coast.

The allies of Denikin and Wrangel in the field. He stressed, too, the importance of the Dardanelles in the economic life of Russia, especially as 70 per cent of Russia's wheat finds outlet through this channel.

Tchitcherine Appears Nervous
Tchitcherine laid down his points with sharp emphasis, but his general tone was one of nervousness, even more marked in this respect than it was yesterday. He was just about to deny any Russian aspirations to Constantinople. He said, however, Russia had no idea of consenting to any arrangement whereby her own security would be menaced and referred to the Allies of the Allies of Sebastopol, Batum, Odessa, Kherson, and to the Allies' ability later, thanks to their passage of the Straits, to attack the Turkish coast.

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